



STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Prevention Highlights

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Years come and go, but this year we wish for you a double dose of health and happiness topped with loads of good fortune. The OSFM Prevention Division staff wishes you a safe and prosperous 2012! HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!

A MESSAGE FROM THE FIRE MARSHAL - TERRY MAPLE

As we close out last year and begin 2012, the Office of the State Fire Marshal will begin a new year of working toward achieving our mission. As in the past, we will concentrate much of our focus on insuring compliance through inspection and fire prevention efforts. We will do so while striving to provide the highest level of service possible notwithstanding fiscal and other realities. Achieving success will require working diligently to strengthen our professional relationships and expanding our partnerships to leverage our ability improve fire safety in Kansas.

The public safety need for such an effort is clear. One deadly fact has been graphically demonstrated with destructive ferocity recently. That is fire respects no one. From Friday, December 23rd to Friday, December 30th as I write this column, the U.S. Fire Administration and the Nation's news media reported a total of 52 residential fire (non-arson) fatalities. The faithful, the poor, the wealthy and prominent business owners — have been claimed as victims.

Although these fires were residential, businesses may feel the impact of this fire damage in many different areas including but not limited to loss of employees, principals, productivity and such. Additionally, if a business is severely damaged due to a fire, not only is the actual physical structure impaired, but output or sales may also decline. The business may incur new production costs stemming from the fire damage; a business may have to temporarily relocate, purchase new equipment and supplies, or perhaps it would close permanently. All of these effects may force a reduction in employment. As a result, entire communities are impacted when such needless loss is suffered. As partners in fire safety, we must resolve to do our utmost to protect our homes and businesses and prevent such tragedies.

Toward that end, I am extremely pleased that the Office of the State Fire Marshal recently had the opportunity to recognize a significant number of non-fire service professionals for a significant fire safety achievement. This past week Prevention Division Chief, Brenda McNorton, and I sent congratulatory letters to 56 Nursing Facilities, 449 Preschool/Daycare Centers and 39 Unified School Districts recognizing them for their commitment to fire safety and for receiving no recorded deficiencies during their annual facility inspection. Although fire prevention is not their primary profession, each has demonstrated a dedicated commitment to the children, students and customers they serve. Their efforts help to insure a high overall level of fire safety in Kansas!

Best wishes for a most prosperous and fire safe 2012!

Sincerely,

Terry L. Maple
State Fire marshal

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HEALTHCARE CORNER: SMOKING SAFETY IN LTCU

Although smoking may be allowed in long term care facilities, it is the responsibility of facility staff to ensure that: smoking is allowed only in designated smoking areas; residents are closely monitored and assessed to determine if it is deemed necessary that they be supervised or unsupervised smokers; limitations are set regarding the accessibility of matches and lighters by residents who require supervision; and ensure that residents who are incapable of independent smoking have their care plan kept current and updated specifying the resident's capabilities and needs.

Facilities are obligated to ensure the safety of designated smoking areas, which includes protection of residents from weather conditions and non-smoking residents from second-hand smoke. The facility is also required to provide portable fire extinguishers. Smoking areas shall be provided with ashtrays made of noncombustible material and safe design, as well as metal containers with self-closing covers into which ashtrays can be emptied. Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are not considered smoking devices, and their battery-operated heating element does not pose the same dangers of ignition as regular cigarettes.

Oxygen use is prohibited in smoking areas for the safety of residents, as an oxygen-enriched environment facilitates ignition and combustion of any material, especially smoking products such as matches and cigarettes. To help ensure resident safety, facilities should also make it an effort to inform visitors of smoking policies and hazards to prevent smoking related incidents and/or injuries.

PROPANE SAFETY AND LICENSING ACT

In 2004, the Kansas Legislature approved and enacted the Kansas Propane Safety and Licensing Act. The statutes and regulations were established to enhance safety for the consumers of propane by ensuring employees are trained and facilities are safely maintained. The Office of the State Fire Marshal was tasked with the enforcement of the act beginning in 2006.

In the past five years, since we began enforcement, the industry has experienced many changes. Some companies were not able to meet the strict training guidelines and elected to close their doors, while others consolidated to reduce costs. Surprisingly, the number of licensed facilities has remained consistent.

We know the program is making a difference in fire and life safety in Kansas by evaluating the types and severity of the deficiencies. When the program first started many facilities were being cited for some significant fire safety issues such as:

- No or inoperable emergency shut-off valve
- Combustible material located within the tank area
- Lack of site security and in some cases the valves were not secured against tampering
- Lack of appropriate gauges

Today, the majority of the inspection deficiencies are minor and have to do with routine maintenance rather than distinctly hazardous conditions, such as:

- Missing or faded container markings
- Missing or faded pipe markings
- Vegetation or tall grass within the tank area
- Maintaining a facility sign

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The inspection results for 2011 are encouraging. We have inspected over 1,600 facilities to date with 1,124 facilities receiving a perfect inspection!

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proud of all that has been accomplished by our agency staff and our propane industry partners, the members of the Propane Advisory Board, the Kansas Legislature, and the many others working to keep Kansas propane facilities in compliance and make Kansas a safer place for all our citizens to live and work!!!

PLAN REVIEW: SUBMITTING PLANS TO OSFM FOR REVIEW/APPROVAL

Depending on the occupancy type and reason for submittal, a code footprint document designed by a state of Kansas licensed professional architect may or may not be required when submitting drawings to this office for review and approval. In nearly all cases when reviewing design drawings for occupancies such as healthcare, K-12 schools, college buildings and student housing, detention, and adult care facilities, a code footprint is required. Other occupancies, such as child care centers/preschools that contain less than 25 children, day services, adult care facilities containing 3 or less licensed residents, and existing facilities undergoing minor renovation, can be submitted to this office for review as a scaled drawing. The OSFM code footprint document is very similar to the Life Safety Plan Page of the typical architectural construction documents set.

In addition to the code footprint or scaled drawing, a C.2.2 Request for Review Form (which can be found on our website) must be completed and included, which anyone can fill out. The C.2.2.A form (which can also be found on the website) must be completed and included when a code footprint document is required. The C.2.2.A form may be completed by individuals associated with the project, but most facility representatives prefer this form be completed by the project architect or engineer because this form requires knowledge of state-adopted design Codes.

PLAN REVIEW: SUBMITTING PLANS TO OSFM FOR REVIEW/APPROVAL (CONT'D)

The most common information that is not completed on the C.2.2 form pertains to childcare facilities/preschools/school age programs, and adult care facilities. Regarding childcare occupancy types, often the age range, name of the room, and number of children is not indicated. Regarding adult care facilities, the number of licensed residents the facility plans to house is not indicated. This is important information because it is required by the applicable state agency (i.e. KDHE, KDOA) before they will grant approval for licensure and occupancy. Receiving an incomplete form can cause a delay in processing. Also, it is important that a correct physical address for the facility be provided so that we document it correctly in our Firehouse data system.

Regarding the C.2.2.A form, the most common mistake is that the form is not completed in its entirety. All rows on the form containing information that pertain to the specific project being submitted for review must be marked as "Met". Examples of an acceptable code footprint and/or scaled drawing, which contain the information required by this office, can be acquired through this office

K-12: ELECTRICAL SAFETY TIPS

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is committed to making our schools *a safe place to learn and work*. In order to accomplish this goal all fire and life safety equipment used in schools must meet a minimum guideline for proper installation and operation, per the Kansas Fire Prevention Code. The 2006 International Fire Code (Section 605) provides guidelines for the use of electrical equipment, proper wiring, and protection from hazards. Many devices such as televisions, computers, and VCRs use electricity to operate and improper handling can lead to dangerous consequences.

Electrical equipment should carry approval markings such as UL (Underwriters Laboratories), FM (Factory Mutual), ANSI (American National Standards Institute), NFPA (National Fire Protection Association), etc. Markings such as these ensure that the equipment has been tested and approved for use by a nationally recognized testing organization. Extension cords and power bars (strips) are often used in conjunction with electrical equipment; and many times during inspection this office finds that this equipment is used improperly. Some helpful hints to remember in school settings when operating electrical equipment that involve extension cords and power bars are listed below:

1. Extension cords are temporary devices and are not a substitute for proper permanent wiring.
2. Power bars must be plugged directly into wall receptacles, not into each other (daisy chaining).
3. Don't run extension cords through doorways, or holes in ceilings, walls or floors.
4. Inspect the cord before you use it. Look for areas that are cracked or frayed. If you find any, dispose of the cord.
5. Make sure the appliance or tool is off before you plug it into the cord.
6. Make sure the plug is fully inserted into the outlet.
7. Don't remove, bend or modify any of the metal parts of the cord's plug.
8. Some cords are polarized; one hole on the plug is larger than the other. Match up the outlet and the cord.
9. Never cover a cord with a carpet, it may become damaged and you would be unaware of it.
10. You shouldn't have to force a plug into an outlet.
11. If the plug is too loose in the outlet; the outlet may be too old and needs to be replaced.
12. Keep cords away from water and don't use it when it is wet.
13. Use GFI receptacles or GFI cords when working around wet areas.
14. Remove it from an outlet by pulling on the plug, not the cord.
15. Unplug it when not in use.
16. All repairs must be made by a qualified person.

“Don’t let your dreams go up in smoke—practice fire safety” - Author Unknown

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Colleges and Universities are inspected annually by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. As a whole, colleges & universities are inspected much the same as the elementary, middle and high schools across the state. The BIG difference is that we are giving the students more credit for knowing what to do in the case of an emergency. The majority of facilities on any campus will be inspected under a business occupancy vs an educational occupancy, which is used for most elementary, middle and high school facilities. While there are differences within the codes between the two occupancies, there are still many of the same deficiencies found during an inspection at both occupancies.

1) Exits: Exits are not only the way out of a building, in most instances they’re also the way in. It does not matter if it is the primary or a secondary exit, the path to the exit shall be as wide as the exit itself, and shall be clear and unobstructed. Exits often get overlooked and taken for granted, but when you need one it’s nice to know it’s there for you. Therefore, it is essential that the exit areas remain free and clear of obstructions at all times, just in case of an emergency.

2) Emergency Lighting: A fire or building inspector may notice them in the many different buildings around town; however, the average Joe would probably never notice them. They are in many of the businesses, buildings, and places that you frequent. The more important question is, will they work when needed? If maintenance has been done as required (30 second monthly test, and the 90 minute annual test), no one will be left in the dark in the event of an emergency. If the building has emergency lighting, code requires that the building owner keep them working properly. Are yours working?

3) Extension Cords and Power Strips: Extension cords are not designed to be used as permanent wiring, and they definitely are not made to run the same amperage as the romex wiring which runs throughout the building. Even though it has a multi-plug at the end, it’s often not designed for that much amperage. Who reads the amperage anyway, do you? Power strips are widely used and over used in schools and businesses. “Piggy backing” or “daisy chaining” (connecting one power strip to another) is a formula for overload of the allowed amperage of a power strip and is a no no!!! Do not overload the power strip with 5 items just because it has 5 plug-in receptacles available for use.

4) Fire Drills: We all have memories of school fire drills. Colleges and students still need to worry about those fire drills. They are not required in all buildings on campus; however, fire drills ARE required for dorm facilities. Code requires that dorms have their fire drills performed and recorded. Practice does improve one’s ability to exit in an emergency. “Be Prepared” is the motto.

5) Fire Rated Doors: The purpose of a fire door is to help STOP the spread of fire and smoke. An open fire door lets fire and smoke either in or out, and is not capable of performing the job for which it was designed. Fire doors are definitely one of the most frequent citations encountered, as everyone seems to want to leave their door(s) open, regardless of the fire rating. Lawrence Fire and Medical recently responded to a fire at KU Malott Hall. According to a University press release, the fire occurred in an interior lab classroom on the fifth floor at around 7:15 a.m.. The fire was extinguished with no injuries reported and the fire damage was confined to the room of origin. A KU representative noted that all the fire doors had been recently adjusted and were working properly. The fire door to the fifth floor lab was closed and was one of the reasons that the fire was contained to that room.

Many building codes exist as a result of tragedy. The Office of the State Fire Marshal is here to enforce the codes, and our ultimate goal is to keep you and the people who are in your building safe.

“Safety doesn’t happen by accident” - Author Unknown

HOME DAYCARE CENTRAL

Recently this office has received requests from home daycare providers to utilize a portion of their facility, primarily the basement, as a licensed daycare “center”. This allows home daycare providers to care for more children in the home per the regulations of the licensing agency, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). KDHE’s “center” regulations state that a portion of a residential home setting may be licensed as a “center” if it is used for childcare only, and no other purpose. In other words if the basement is requested to be licensed as a “center” and no longer a “home daycare”, the basement cannot be used for any personal use (including during off hours or as a storm shelter), it must be strictly designated and utilized as a “center”.

KDHE also requires that the proposed “center” meet the fire and life safety provisions enforced by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The main obstacle that a home daycare facility operator will encounter is that per Section 308.5.2 of the 2006 International Building Code, children younger than 2 ½ yrs of age are not permitted in a basement or upper floor unless the floor level contains direct exits to grade. Obviously

this cannot be accomplished for an upper floor, and a basement level would require two direct to grade walk-out exit doors that must be remote from one another.

Other regulations mandated by the OSFM for “centers” to be located in a home setting include hardwired battery-backup interconnected smoke detectors, a minimum 2 lb. ABC fire extinguisher, and emergency lights required in egress paths. Unused electrical receptacles shall be provided with protective covers, storage rooms 100 sq. ft. and larger containing combustible materials shall be 1-hr rated, and unvented fuel-fired heaters are not permitted. Fire drills shall be practiced once a month, evacuation diagrams shall be posted in all classrooms, and “centers” containing more than 100 children shall have an alarm system that automatically transmits “trouble” or “alarm” conditions to a 24-hr constantly attended location.

NFPA WARNING ON FIRE HAZARDS: HEATING EQUIPMENT

In NFPA’s report “Home Fires Involving Heating Equipment,” in 2009, heating equipment was involved in an estimated 58,900 reported home structure fires, 480 civilian deaths, 1,520 civilian injuries, and \$1.1 billion in direct property damage. Stationary and portable space heaters accounted for one-third (32 percent) of reported home heating fires, but nearly 80 percent of the home heating fire deaths, two-thirds (66 percent) of associated civilian injuries, and half (52 percent) of associated direct property damage.

Overall, fires, injuries and damages from fires involving heating equipment were all lower than in 2008 and fit into a largely level trend over the past few years. The number of deaths from heating equipment was virtually unchanged.

As temperatures begin to drop, here are some safe heating behaviors to follow:

- All heaters need space. Keep anything that can burn at least three feet away from heating equipment, like the furnace, fireplace, wood stove, or portable space heater.
- Have a three-foot “kid-free zone” around open fires and space heaters.
- Never use your oven to heat your home.
- Have a qualified professional install stationary space heating equipment, water heaters or central heating equipment according to the local codes and manufacturer’s instructions.
- Have heating equipment and chimneys cleaned and inspected every year by a qualified professional.
- Remember to turn portable heaters off when leaving the room or going to bed.
- Always use the right kind of fuel, specified by the manufacturer, for fuel-burning space heaters.
- Make sure the fireplace has a sturdy screen to stop sparks from flying into the room. Ashes should be cool before putting them in a metal container. Keep the container a safe distance away from your home.
- Test smoke alarms monthly.

As you are all aware, the Prevention Division went through a fairly large regulation update in February 2011. Included in the update was a revision to Article 10 – Installation and Certification Standards for Extinguishing Devices.

Subsequently, as with any change, there has been a lot of questions and general confusion as to what is required and what has changed. In an effort to help clarify, we have posted a lot of information on our Licensing webpage which can be accessed at: <http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/licensing/>

Ultimately any business that inspects, services, or installs portable fire extinguishers or automatic fire extinguishers for commercial cooking equipment must obtain a license through the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

There are 4 classes of certifications

- RA: Servicing, recharging, installing, or inspecting fixed extinguishing systems by a currently certified manufacturer's distributor;
- RB: Servicing, recharging, installing, or inspecting portable fire extinguishers;
- RC: Hydrostatic testing of non-DOT cylinders, including wet chemical or dry chemical containers; or
- RD: Servicing, recharging, and inspecting fixed extinguishing systems.

Each business that desires a registration certificate shall submit the following to our office:

- An application
- Proof of education and/or training
- A non-refundable fee of \$200 for each application
- Proof of insurance

Some important changes from previous years

TRAINING: The Office of the State Fire Marshal no longer conducts the written examination for the RD license at the end of the year. Applicants must provide the following proof of training:

Option 1

- Received training from the manufacturer of each fixed extinguishing system whose products are used by the business indicating the type or types of systems the employee has been trained to service

Option 2

- Has a notarized affidavit attesting that the employee has at least 2 years of experience in servicing, recharging, and inspecting fixed extinguishing systems and has access to the tools and service manuals for each fixed extinguishing system that the business services; AND
- Has current certification through the International Code Council and the National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors (ICC/NAFED).

FEES: A nonrefundable application fee of \$200.00 shall accompany each application. No fee shall be charged for any person who is an officer or employee of the state or any political or taxing subdivision if that person is acting on behalf of the state or political or taxing subdivision.

NFPA Edition: We now have the 2007 Edition of NFPA 10 adopted.

WHAT'S ON THE WEB?

Inspection Division information can be found under the "Prevention" tab from the main page. The Prevention webpage contains several different sections for easy access to code information, facility information, education & training opportunities, generic forms, license applications, etc.

This quarter we would like to draw your attention to the newly created facility handbooks. These handbooks contain helpful information about numerous fire code regulations that are specific to individual occupancies, and common forms that facilities can use in their building fire books. Forms such as the NFPA 72, Annual Fire Alarm Inspection are included.

Here are the links to the handbooks that are now available:

Healthcare:

<http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/healthcare/>

Schools:

<http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/schools-k-1/>

Jail/Detention:

<http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/jails-detention/>

Childcare Centers:

<http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/childcare-centers-preschools/>

Home Daycare:

<http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/daycare-home/>

Code Footprint Submittals:

<http://www.ksfm.ks.gov/plans-review-code-footprint/>



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A Quick Look at Smoke Detector Testing Compliance

NFPA 72 Section 14.4 states:

“Smoke detectors/smoke alarms shall be tested in place to ensure smoke entry into the sensing chamber and an alarm response. Testing with smoke or listed aerosol, acceptable to the manufacturer of the aerosol or the manufacturer of the smoke detector/smoke alarm and identified in their published instructions, shall be permitted as acceptable test methods....

...Because verification of smoke entry must be part of the test, use of a test button or a magnet does not meet the functional requirement of item 14.”

During these volatile economic conditions building owners and managers looking to save money are accepting non compliant (NFPA) detector testing from their vendors using a magnet to test addressable smoke detectors, duct detectors and heat detectors. This method is very efficient, very speedy, very profitable and very non compliant.

Lower labor costs are directly related to the ability to conduct faster, non-compliant test and inspections via the magnet test. Customers are not aware that this mode of testing does not meet NFPA code and are awarding test and inspection contracts with firms due to the lower pricing. Unfortunately, some owners are complicit and are only looking at the bottom line. To their defense, they are receiving some form of documentation that the testing was performed to code. Be aware, this type of non-compliant testing is becoming more and more common.

Be sure to observe at least a portion of the inspection process.

What to look for -

There are a few indicators to consider when investigating compliant testing. The easiest indicator is time itself. Obviously, a 14 story building, or a system with 200+ detectors cannot be tested in a few hours by a single tech using compliant methods (aerosol/smoke). This is not proof, but it will give a very good idea of what companies to keep an eye on going forward. Again, monitor at least part of the process. If you see a magnet being used for testing, stop the contractor and insist on testing per NFPA.

Another indicator exists on addressable panel's log. It may show when non-compliant detector testing might have been performed. Simplex panels will display “ABNORMAL TEST”. This capability may be available with other manufacturers.

Simplex is currently considering all REV's of software moving forward to have the magnet test disabled as a default. The magnet test functionality may be toggled on in Service Mode by technicians performing initial test and setup. There is no legitimate need to have the magnet test active.

AHJ's have had an extremely positive reaction to this possible solution. Policing compliant test and inspection execution is very difficult and quite frankly, most AHJ's do not have the time or resources to investigate. Magnet test disabling will only affect those not following acceptable test methods. Insist on testing per NFPA, monitor and report contractors out of compliance. It is a liability.

Information Provided By:

SimplexGrinnell

316-206-0285

visit our Website at

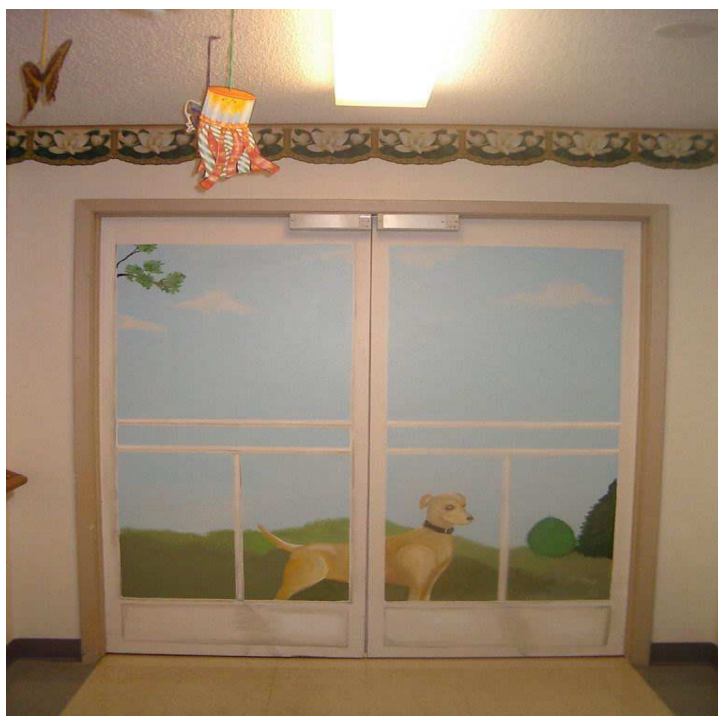
www.simplexgrinnell.com

TEST YOUR FIRE INSPECTION SKILLS

OSFM staff have identified an issue within these pictures. Can you identify what is wrong?



ANSWER: Public exchange cabinet: cabinet security is not met, cylinders open to the public shall be protected by a lockable ventilated locker or cabinet that prevents tampering with valves or pilferage of the cylinders. NFPA 58, 2008 ed, sec 8.4.2.1



ANSWER: The exit door at this healthcare facility is concealed or disguised. NFPA 101, 2000 ed, sec 7.5.2.2 ,states that exit access and exit doors shall be designed and arranged to be clearly recognizable. Hangings or draperies shall not be placed over exit doors or located to conceal or obscure any exit.

With the adoption of the 2006 Life Safety Code (LSC) as of February 6, 2011 to be utilized as the design Code for construction of all new board and care facilities required to be licensed by the Kansas Department on Aging, some changes are in store. Residential board and care (RB&C) facilities whose design plan was approved by the OSFM prior to February 6, 2011 will be required to comply with the “Existing Residential Board and Care Chapter” of the 2006 LSC. While there has been concern that the Existing RB&C Chapter of the 2006 LSC will be more stringent than the 1991 LSC, which was in effect prior to 2/6/11, extensive research has proven this to not be the case. Residential board and care facilities are classified according to the Life Safety Code as “small” (4-16 residents) and “large” (17 and more residents).

The major change between the RB&C requirements of the 2006 LSC as compared to the 1991 LSC is that a sprinkler system is not required for facilities that will be licensed for 8 or less residents, subject to the facility documenting that residents can evacuate to a safe area of refuge on their own in 3 minutes or less. RB&C facilities licensed for 9 or more residents must install a 13R or 13D sprinkler system – no exceptions. If an existing facility currently contains 8 or less residents, but requests to contain 9 or more residents, a sprinkler system must be installed – no exceptions.

Nonsprinkled RB&C facilities must still contain a secondary means of egress from the licensed resident sleeping rooms (i.e. egress window). Prior to 2/6/11 this office permitted RB&C facilities to install an alarm system that consisted of hardwired, battery-backup interconnected smoke detectors throughout the facility. The 2006 LSC not only requires hardwired, battery-backup smoke detectors throughout the facility but it also requires a manual alarm system. A manual alarm system consists of manual pull stations, notification devices (horn/strobe alarms), a control panel, and if necessary an annunciator panel. The OSFM has permitted existing RB&C facilities that contain an interconnected, hardwired smoke detection system to increase by one or two residents without requiring a fire alarm system to be installed, but this approval will only occur on a case by case basis. Any changes to the facility structure, fire and life safety systems, or an increase in licensure will require an existing facility to meet “new” 2006 LSC RB&C standards.

An additional change includes emergency lights are only required for facilities that contain 17 or more residents, unless the sleeping rooms contain doors that exit directly to the exterior. However, emergency lights are always highly recommended. Corridor walls must be 30-minute rated and sleeping room doors must be 20-minute rated, unless a sprinkler system is present. Stairs connecting no more than two stories may be permitted to be open to one another. Lastly, before the OSFM will assign a surveyor to conduct a facility inspection for licensure and occupancy purposes, a floor plan designed by a licensed architect must be submitted to the OSFM for facilities that will contain 4 or more licensed residents. Facilities requesting to be licensed for no more than 3 residents must comply with KAR 22-11-8, as well as any locally adopted Codes, and must submit to the OSFM a scaled drawing (architectural designed floor plan not required).

Seasonal increase during the winter months in heating, lighting, cooking, and holiday festivities dramatically increases the risks of fire.



LOCAL JURISDICTION INSPECTION LIST

Currently the OSFM has 60 Memorandum of Understandings (MOU's) with local jurisdictions and six Regent Universities from 36 counties in Kansas. These local jurisdictions have agreed to provide guidance on inspections of specific occupancy types on our behalf. Facility inspections are scheduled to local jurisdictions from April to April, with the exception of home daycares which are scheduled monthly as received from KDHE. Each department should have a report which lists the facility and its KIDS# (a unique identification number). Each facility is assigned a KIDS# which is used to categorize these facilities in our Firehouse data system.

First and second class cities currently on the list, or wanting to be added to the list, may contact Mel Stewart at the Office of the State Fire Marshal with any questions at (785) 296-1229 or mel.stewart@ksfm.ks.gov.

Here is a listing of fire departments that have provided guidance on inspection activities within their communities. Facilities highlighted in red conduct home daycare inspections only. For a more detailed listing of what type of inspections each department has agreed to inspect, see our webpage at www.ksfm.ks.gov/local-jurisdiction-inspections

Abilene	Fort Scott	Maize	Stockton	Westwood Hills
Andale	Frontenac	Manhattan	Tonganoxie	Wichita
Andover	Garden City	McPherson	Topeka	Winfield
Arkansas City	Garden Plain	Medicine Lodge	Washington FD	Yates Center
Atchison	Gardner	Merriam	Wellington	
Augusta	Goddard	Mission	Westwood	
Baxter Springs	Goodland	Mission Hills		
Bel Aire	Great Bend	Mission Woods		
Belleville	Halstead	Mulvane		
Bonner Springs	Haven	Neodesha		
Caldwell	Hays	Ness City		
Chanute	Haysville	Newton		
Cherryvale	Hesston	Olathe		
Clay Center	Hillsboro	Ottawa		
Coffeyville	Holcomb	Overland Park		
Colby	Hugoton	Park City		
Columbus	Hutchinson	Parsons		
Colwich	Independence	Pittsburg		
Concordia	Iola	Prairie Village		
Derby	Junction City	Pratt		
Dodge City	Kansas City	Roeland Park		
Edgerton	Lakin	Russell		
El Dorado	Lane	Salina		
Ellsworth	Lansing	Shawnee		
Emporia	Lawrence	South Wichita		
Eudora	Leavenworth	Spearville		
Fairway	Leawood	Spring Hill		
Fort Leavenworth	Liberal	Stilwell		
Fort Riley	Lindsborg	Sterling		

Farewell to Amanda Yorkey

After seven years of employment with the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Amanda Yorkey has decided to part ways with this agency in order to stay home with her two children.

While we will miss Amanda and her dedication to the State of Kansas, we wish her well.

